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XXX.—*A Nominal List of the Birds at present known to inhabit Siam.* By Count NILS GYLDENSTOLPE, D.Sc., F.M.B.O.U.

[Continued from p. 607.]

Family PHASIANIDÆ.

Francolinus chinensis Forster. ♂

Tetrao chinensis Forster, Faunula Sinensis, ii. 1771, p. 326 : China.

Occurs throughout Siam, though locally distributed and nowhere common.

Arboricola brunneopectus brunneopectus Tick.

Arboricola brunneopectus Tickell, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, xxiv. 1855, p. 276 : Tenasserim.

A mountain species hitherto only found among the higher mountains of northern and north-western Siam. Specimens recorded from Doi Vieng Par and Sai Yoke.

Arboricola chloropus chloropus Tick.

Tropicoperdix chloropus Tickell, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, xxviii. 1859, p. 415 : Tenasserim.

The Green-legged Hill Partridge is fairly abundant in the northern hill-forests, where specimens have been collected at Bang Hue Hom, Kao Plyng, and Koon Tan. It has also been recorded from Klong Menao in the eastern parts of the country, and Gairdner states that it occurs in the provinces of Ratburi and Petchaburi.

***Arboricola chloropus charltoni* Eyton.**

Perdix charltoni Eyton, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (1) xvi. 1845, p. 230 : Malacca.

A southern form inhabiting peninsular Siam. Northern limits of range not properly ascertained.

***Caloperdix oculatea oculatea* Temm.**

Perdix oculatea Temminck, Gall. Ind. iii. 1815, p. 732 : Sumatra.

Appears to be very rare, and only found in the southern parts of peninsular Siam, specimens having been collected at Trang and Bandon. Northern limits of range uncertain, but Gairdner states that it occurs in Ratburi and Petchaburi.

***Rollulus roulroul* Scop.**

Phasianus roulroul Scopoli, Del. Floræ et Faunæ Insubr. ii. 1786, p. 93 : Malacca.

Hitherto only recorded from Kao Nawng in the province of Bandon, peninsular Siam. Gairdner mentions it from Ratburi and Petchaburi, S.W. Siam.

***Rhizothera longirostris* Temm.**

Perdix longirostris Temminck, Pig. & Gall. iii. 1815, pp. 323, 721 : N. Sumatra.

Obtained in the southern parts of peninsular Siam by Mr. Herbert's collectors.

***Excalfactoria chinensis chinensis* Linn.**

Tetrao chinensis Linnæus, Syst. Nat. Ed. xii. 1766, p. 277 : Nanking, China.

Distribution imperfectly known. Specimens hitherto only recorded from Bangkok, Bukit Besar, Biserat, Jalor, and from the island of Puket.

Gallus gallus Linn.

Phasianus gallus Linnæus, Syst. Nat. Ed. x. 1758, p. 150 :

“Habitat in India Orientali.”

The Jungle Fowl is generally distributed throughout the whole country.

Polyplectron bicalcaratum Linn.

Pavo bicalcaratum Linnæus, Syst. Nat. Ed. xii. 1766, p. 268 : China.

The Grey Peacock-Pheasant occurs in northern Siam, where it appears to be fairly common though seldom obtained. If the Siamese and Burmese birds differ from those from more western areas they will bear the name *Polyplectron bicalcaratum chinquis* Müll.

Polyplectron malaccensis Scop.

Phasianus malaccensis Scopoli, Del. Floræ et Faunæ Insubr. ii. 1786, p. 93 : Malacca.

Recorded from the provinces of Ratburi and Petchaburi in S.W. Siam, as well as from the island of Puket.

Lophura diardi Bp.

Euplocamus diardi Bonaparte, Comptes Rendus, xliii. 1856, p. 415 : Cochin-Chine (*Schlegel*).

Appears to be distributed throughout the country. Specimens recorded from Lat Bua Kao, Chan Tuck, Pak Jong, Hinlap (E. Siam), from Meh Lem in northern, and from the island of Puket off the western coast of peninsular Siam.

Gennæus lineatus lineatus Vig.

Phasianus lineatus Vigors, Phil. Mag. 1831, p. 147 : Burma.

Distribution very uncertain, as only few specimens of the Burmese Silver Pheasant have ever been collected within Siamese territory. However, it has been recorded from the provinces of Ratburi and Petchaburi in south-western Siam. The present author found it rather numerous at Hat Sanuk, near the Tenasserim frontier, in lat. N. 12°.

Gennæus lineatus sharpei Oates.

Gennæus sharpii Oates, Man. Game Birds, i. 1898, p. 357 : Dargwin, Burma.

Authentic specimens have hitherto only been collected in the Meh Taw forest, but it may probably be found in northern Siam.

Our knowledge about the occurrence and distribution of the Silver Pheasants in Siam is still very meagre, and some other forms most certainly are to be found, especially in the eastern parts and in the hills of the north.

Argusianus argus Linn.

Phasianus argus Linnæus, Syst. Nat. Ed. xii. 1766, p. 272 : Malacca.

Confined to the southern parts of peninsular Siam. Northern limits of range not ascertained, but the present author observed an Argus Pheasant in the jungles due west of Koh Lak in S.W. Siam.

Pavo muticus Linn.

Pavo muticus Linnæus, Syst. Nat. Ed. xii. 1766, p. 268 : Java.

The Peafowl is generally distributed throughout the country, but on account of its shyness it is seldom shot or met with by the traveller. Its loud sonorous cry is, however, often heard at sunset.

Family COLUMBIDÆ.

Crocopus phœnicopterus viridifrons Blyth.

Treron viridifrons Blyth, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, xiv. pt. 2, 1845, p. 849 : Tenasserim.

Sparsely distributed throughout northern Siam, where specimens have been obtained at Meh Taw, Meh Lua, and along the Meh Yome River.

Treron vernans vernans Linn.

Columba vernans Linnæus, Mantiss. Plant. 1771, p. 526 : Philippines.

Quite common in peninsular Siam and on the neighbouring islands. Otherwise it has only been recorded from south-eastern Siam, but northwards it extends as far as Bangkok.

Treron bicincta domvilli Swinh.

Osmotreron domvilli Swinhoe, Ibis, 1870, p. 354: Hainan.

Hitherto only recorded from eastern, south-eastern, south-western, and peninsular Siam. It has also been found on Puket and on Koh Mehsan.

Treron pompadora phayrei Blyth.

Osmotreron phayrei Blyth, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, xxxi. 1862, p. 344: Assam.

Fairly common in the northern parts of the country. It has also been met with at Meh Taw and, according to Gairdner, in the provinces of Ratburi and Petchaburi.

Treron curvirostra nipalensis Hodgs.

Toria nipalensis Hodgson, Asiat. Res. xix. 1836, p. 164, pl. 9: Nepal.

The most common of all the Green Fruit Pigeons met with in Siam.

Treron fulvicollis fulvicollis Wagl.

Columba fulvicollis Wagler, Syst. Avium, Columba, 1827, sp. 8: Java.

In Siam the Cinnamon-headed Green Pigeon appears to be extremely rare, and it has hitherto only been recorded from Puket.

Treron olax olax Temm.

Columba olax Temminck, Planches Col. Nr. 241, 1823: Sumatra.

Said to occur in Siam, but never obtained by any recent collector, except Herbert.

Butreron capellii Temm.

Columba capellii Temminck, Planches Col. Nr. 143, 1823: Java.

Authentic specimens of the Large Thick-billed Green

Pigeon have hitherto only been obtained at Lay Song Hong (Trang), at Mabek and Jalor (peninsular Siam), and at Koon Tan in the north. It appears to be very rare.

***Sphenocercus apicauda* Hodgs.**

Treron apicauda Hodgson, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, xiv. 1845, p. 854 : Darjeeling.

Hitherto only met with in northern Siam, where specimens have been collected at Koon Tan and Bang Hue Pong. Apparently rare.

***Sphenocercus pseudo-crocopus* Gyl.**

Sphenocercus pseudo-crocopus Gyldenstolpe, Ornith. Monatsber. 1916, p. 29 : Bang Hue Pong, N. Siam.

Up to the present time only known from the type specimen.

***Geopelia striata* Linn.**

Columba striata Linnæus, Syst. Nat. Ed. xii. 1766, p. 282 : "India Orientali."

Apparently confined to peninsular Siam, but extending northwards to Bangkok and its neighbourhood. Distribution still uncertain, but specimens have been obtained and recorded from the following localities : Patani, Ban Sai Kau, Puket, Pulu Lontar, and Bangkok.

***Muscadivora ænea sylvatica* Tick.**

Columba sylvatica Tickell, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, ii. 1833, p. 581 : Borabhum and Dholbhum.

Siam is inhabited by the race described by Tickell on specimens from Borabhum and Dholbhum. This form differs from the typical *Muscadivora ænea ænea* Linn., the type locality of which may be considered as Flores, in having the cheeks and ear-coverts as well as the hind-neck more uniform grey. Apparently distributed throughout the whole country, where it is fairly common. For the use of the genus name *Muscadivora* instead of *Carpophaga*, vide Hartert & Goodson (Novitates Zoologicæ, xxv. 1918, p. 346).

***Ducula insignis griseicapilla* Wald.**

Ducula griseicapilla Walden, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (4) xvi. 1875, p. 228 : Karen Hills.

The Grey-headed Imperial Pigeon appears to be very rare in Siam. Hitherto it has only been recorded from northern, north-western, and south-western Siam.

***Myristicivora bicolor* Scop.**

Columba bicolor Scopoli, Del. Floræ et Faunæ Insubr. ii. 1786, p. 94 : New Guinea.

Confined to peninsular Siam, and apparently very rare as specimens have only been collected at Chumpon Bay and on the island of Koh Phai.

***Caloenas nicobarica* Linn.**

Columba nicobarica Linnæus, Syst. Nat. Ed. x. 1758. p. 164 : "Habitat in Insula Nicombar prope Pegu."

Recorded from peninsular Siam and also obtained on Pulu Terutau.

***Chalcophaps indica indica* Linn.**

Columba indica Linnæus, Syst. Nat. Ed. x. 1758, p. 164 : "Habitat in India Orientali."

Generally distributed throughout the forest-regions of the whole country. Rather abundant, especially in south-western Siam.

***Columba livia intermedia* Strickl.**

Columba intermedia Strickland, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (1) xiii. 1844, p. 39 : India.

Specimens of the Indian Blue Rock-Pigeon have been recorded from several localities in central and south-western Siam, but it is still uncertain if they are genuine wild specimens or only semi-domesticated individuals. Schomburgk records it from "Siam," and it has also been obtained on the island of Puket.

***Alsocomus puniceus* Tick.**

Alsocomus puniceus Tickell, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, xi. 1842, p. 461 : Singbhoom.

Apparently rather rare and confined to south-western and peninsular Siam. Specimens recorded from the following localities: Hue Sai, Koh Lak, Ratburi, Petchaburi, and from the islands of Terutau, Koh Muk, Koh Phra, and Puket.

***Streptopelia turtur agricola* Tick.**

Columba agricola Tickell, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, ii. 1833, p. 581: Borabhum and Dholbhum.

Hitherto only recorded from Koon Tan in northern Siam, where a few specimens have been collected. This is the bird formerly known under the name *Streptopelia turtur meena* Sykes, but for which Tickell's name must now be used, as shown by Hartert (Novit. Zool. xxiii. 1916, p. 80).

***Streptopelia suratensis tigrina* Temm.**

Columba tigrina Temminck, Pigeons, i. pl. 43, 1808-1811: Java.

Very abundant throughout the whole country. It generally affects open and cultivated land, and is most numerous in the neighbourhood of towns and villages.

***Ænopenelia tranquebarica humilis* Temm.**

Columba humilis Temminck, Planches Col. Nr. 259, 1824: Bengal.

Generally distributed throughout the country, though not so common as the former species, together with which it mostly occurs.

***Macropygia tusalia tusalia* Hodgs.**

Coccyzura tusalia Hodgson, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, xii. 1843, p. 937: Darjeeling.

Apparently extremely rare in Siam, where authentic specimens have only been obtained at Koon Tan.

***Macropygia ruficeps assimilis* Hume.**

Macropygia assimilis Hume, Stray Feathers, ii. 1874, p. 441: Tenasserim.

Like the former species the Little Malay Cuckoo-Dove appears to be very rare, and it has only been collected at Raheng and at Koon Tan and Muang Wang.

Family VULTURIDÆ.

Otogyps calvus Scop.

Vultur calvus Scopoli, Del. Floræ et Faunæ Insubr. ii. 1786, p. 85 : India.

The Black Vulture is very common in central, south-western, and peninsular Siam.

Pseudogyps bengalensis Gm.

Vultur bengalensis Gmelin, Syst. Nat. i. pt. 1, 1788, p. 245 : Bengal.

The Indian White-backed Vulture is rather abundant throughout the whole country, though it seems to avoid the more densely wooded parts.

Gyps indicus tenuirostris Hodgs.

Gyps tenuirostris Hodgson in Gray, Gen. Birds, i. 1844, p. 6 : Nepal.

Authentic specimens of the Himalayan Long-billed Vulture have only been recorded from Bangkok and Sakerat (E. Siam), but it most probably occurs together with the other species of Vultures, though apparently more rare.

Family FALCONIDÆ.

Spizaëtus cirrhatus limnaëtus Horsf.

Falco limnaëtus Horsfield, Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond. xiii. 1821, p. 138 : Java.

Sparsely distributed throughout Siam. It, however, appears to be more abundant in south-western and peninsular Siam, where it breeds. It generally affects low country, and is seldom met with among the mountains. Specimens recorded from Lamra (Trang), Kampong Jalor, Koh Lak, Nong Kok, Meh Taw, Koon Tan, and Koh Pennan.

Spizaëtus nipalensis nipalensis Hodgs.

Nisaëtus nipalensis Hodgson, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, v. 1836, p. 229 : Nepal.

Apparently very rare, and hitherto only recorded from Pulu Terutau and from Hue Sai, north-west of Koh Lak, S.W. Siam.

Spizaetus alboniger Blyth.

Nisaetus alboniger Blyth, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, xiv. 1845, p. 173 : Malacca.

Occurs in peninsular Siam, though it seems to be fairly rare. It mostly affects hilly districts, and is seldom met with in the low-lying country.

Lophotriorchis kieneri Sparre.

Astur kieneri Sparre, Mag. de Zool. Cl. ii. pl. 35, 1835 : E. Himalayas.

An extremely rare bird. In Siam it has hitherto only been obtained by Gairdner, who shot a single specimen in the province of Ratburi.

Aquila clanga Pall.

Aquila clanga Pallas, Zoogr. Rosso-Asiat. i. 1827, p. 351 : Russia.

This Eagle, which breeds in several parts of the Palæarctic region and winters in central Asia, India, China, Burma, and Cochin China, has only been obtained on a few occasions within Siamese territory. It mostly affects open, moist ground. Specimens collected at Koh Iak, Klong Pho Tao, and at Bangkok.

Ictinaetus malayensis Temm.

Falco malayensis Temminck, Planches Col. Nr. 117, 1822 : Malay Archipelago.

In Siam this species has only been collected at Chong in Trang, but is stated to occur among the mountains throughout peninsular Siam.

Pernis cristatus Vieill.

Pernis cristatus Vieillot, Tabl. Enc. Méth. Orn. March 1823, p. 1225 : Java.

Distribution and occurrence in Siam very unsatisfactorily known. Specimens recorded under the above-mentioned name have been recorded from Koh Lak and Lem Ngop.

Pernis tweedalii Hume.

Pernis tweedalii Hume, Stray Feathers, ix. 1881, p. 446 : Malay Peninsula.

This species, if really distinct from the former, occurs throughout peninsular Siam, though apparently very rare.

***Machærhamphus alcinus* Westernm.**

Machærhamphus alcinus Westernman, Bijdr. tot de Dierk. i. 1848, p. 29, pl. 12: Malacca.

Extremely rare in Siam, where it has only been obtained at Ban Kok Klap in the province of Bandon, peninsular Siam. *Trang (abst.)*

***Circaëtus gallicus* Gm.**

Falco gallicus Gmelin, Syst. Nat. i. pt. 1, 1788, p. 259: France.

A single specimen was obtained by the present author at Koh Lak in south-western Siam. Otherwise not recorded from Siamese territory.

***Spilornis cheela malayensis* Swann.**

Spilornis cheela malayensis Swann, Syn. List Accipit. iii. 1920, p. 83: Pahang.

Recorded from peninsular and south-western Siam, though apparently rare.

***Spilornis cheela burmanicus* Swann.**

Spilornis cheela burmanicus Swann, Syn. List Accipit. iii. 1920, p. 81: Thayetmyo, Burma.

This form of the Crested Serpent-Eagle is rather common throughout the country, and it occurs among the mountains as well as in the low-lying country.

***Spilornis cheela pallidus* Wald.**

Spilornis pallidus Walden, Ibis, 1872, p. 363: Borneo.

Specimens belonging to this form have been obtained at Ban Kok Klap, peninsular Siam, and on the island of Koh Samui.

***Elanus cæruleus cæruleus* Desf.**

Falco cæruleus Desfontaines, Hist. (Mém.) Acad. Paris, année 1787, p. 503, pl. xv., 1789: Algeria.

Found in central and south-western Siam during the winter months.

***Milvus lineatus* Gray.**

Haliaetus lineatus Gray in Hardwicke's Illustr. Ind. Zool. i. 1832, p. 1, pl. 18 : China.

Rather common in the open plains of central and south-western Siam, where it occurs together with the next species.

***Milvus migrans govinda* Sykes, P. Z. S. Lond. 1832, pt. ii. p. 81 : Deccan.**

Very common indeed at Bangkok and its neighbourhood. It has also been recorded from south-western and parts of central Siam.

***Accipiter soloënsis* Horsf.**

Accipiter soloënsis Horsfield, Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond. xiii. 1821, p. 137 : Java.

Horsfield's Short-toed Hawk is apparently very rare in Siam, where it has only been obtained at Pak Koh in northern and at Satahip in south-eastern Siam.

***Accipiter gularis* Temm. & Schleg.**

Astur gularis Temminck & Schlegel in Siebold's Fauna Japon., Aves, 1844, p. 5, pl. 2 : Japan.

Authentic specimens of this bird have been collected at Klong Yai and Ok Yam in south-eastern and at Pak Koh and Koon Tan in northern Siam.

***Accipiter virgatus virgatus* Temm.**

Falco virgatus Temminck, Planches Col. Nr. 109, 1824 : Java.

Rare in Siam, where authentic specimens have been collected in the neighbourhood of Koon Tan in the northern districts.

***Accipiter virgatus affinis* Gurney.**

Accipiter virgatus subsp. *affinis* Gurney, List of Diurnal Birds of Prey, 1884, pp. 39, 168-173 : Himalaya.

Within Siamese territory this bird has only been met with on the islands of Koh Kut and Koh Rang, both situated in the Inner Gulf of Siam.

***Accipiter nisus* subsp. ?**

Williamson has recently obtained two subadult females of a Sparrow-Hawk in the vicinity of Bangkok. According to the statement of Mr. H. C. Robinson of the Federated Malay States Museums, they are rather pale for the Himalayan form (*Astur nisus melanoschistus* Hume), and he considers them as probably migrant specimens of some Chinese race, as, for instance, *Astur nisus nisosimilis* Tick. (Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, ii. 1833, p. 571).

***Astur trivirgatus rufitinctus* McClell.**

Spizaetus rufitinctus McClelland, P. Z. S. Lond. 1839, p. 153 : Assam.

The larger race of the Crested Goshawk is rather rare in Siam, though it seems to occur throughout the whole country, as specimens have been collected in northern as well as in peninsular Siam.

***Astur badius poliopsis* Hume.**

Micronisus poliopsis Hume, Stray Feathers, ii. 1874, p. 325 : N. Pegu.

The Burmese Shikra is quite common throughout Siam, though it seems to avoid the evergreen forests.

***Haliastur indus indus* Bodd.**

Falco indus Boddaert, Tabl. Pl. Enl. p. 25, 1783 : Pondicherry.

The northern typical form of the Brahminy Kite is quite common in suitable localities throughout central and northern Siam. Its southern limits of range are, however, not properly ascertained.

***Haliastur indus intermedius* Gurney.**

Haliastur intermedius Gurney, Ibis, 1865, p. 28 : Java.

Probably an inhabitant of peninsular Siam, where it appears to be not uncommon. Northwards it extends at least as far as Koh Lak, where it has been collected.

***Butastur liventer* Temm.**

Falco liventer Temminck, Planches Col. Nr. 438, 1827 : Java.

Generally though locally distributed throughout the country, where it appears to be fairly rare. Specimens have hitherto been collected at Sakerat in eastern, at Samkok in central, and in the neighbourhood of Koon Tan in northern Siam.

***Butastur indicus* Gm.**

Falco indicus Gmelin, Syst. Nat. i. pt. 1, 1788, p. 264 : Java.

Mr. E. Eisenhofer's native collector obtained a single specimen of the Grey-faced Buzzard-Eagle at Koon Tan in northern Siam, and Williamson has recently obtained some other specimens—viz., at Rayong in south-eastern, and at Bangkok in central Siam.

***Circus melanoleucus* Forster.**

Falco melanoleucus Forster, Ind. Zool. 1781, p. 12, pl. ii. : Ceylon.

Rather common in suitable localities throughout northern and central Siam during the winter months.

***Circus æruginosus æruginosus* Linn.**

Falco æruginosus Linnæus, Syst. Nat. Ed. x. 1758, p. 91 : Sweden.

Quite common in central and south-western Siam during the winter. It certainly also occurs in suitable localities throughout the whole country, though specimens have only been recorded from Koh Lak, Bangkok, and Puket.

***Circus spilonotus* Kaup.**

Circus spilonotus Kaup, in Jardine's Contr. Orn. for 1850, p. 59 : Asia.

The Eastern Marsh-Harrier has only recently been met with in Siam. Williamson obtained some specimens at Bangkok and Tachin in central Siam.

***Haliaëtus leucogaster* Gm.**

Falco leucogaster Gmelin, Syst. Nat. i. pt. 1, 1788, p. 257 : New South Wales, Australia.

The White-bellied Sea-Eagle is not uncommon along the coasts of peninsular and south-eastern Siam. It has also been obtained on Koh Samui, Koh Pennan, and Puket.

Falco peregrinus calidus Lath.

Falco calidus Latham, Ind. Orn. i. 1790, p. 41 : India.

A migratory bird to Siam, where it, however, appears to be rather rare. Another race of the Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus peregrinator* Sundev.) almost certainly migrates to Siam, though no authentic specimens have hitherto been recorded.

Falco severus severus Horsf.

Falco severus Horsfield, Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond. xiii. 1822, p. 135 : Java.

Extremely rare in Siam and neighbouring countries. Hitherto only recorded from Bangkok and Koh Lak.

Cerchneis tinnunculus saturatus Blyth.

Tinnunculus saturatus Blyth, Journ. Asiatic Soc. Bengal, xxviii. 1859, p. 277 : Tenasserim.

This race is smaller and darker than the typical form of the Kestrel. It breeds in India and China, and has only been found in Siam during the winter months. It is not very abundant, and has hitherto only been collected in peninsular, south-western, and central Siam.

Poliohierax insignis Wald.

Poliohierax insignis Walden, P. Z. S. Lond. 1871, p. 627 : Tonghoo, Burma.

Specimens of Feilden's Hawk have been collected in northern, south-eastern, and eastern Siam, where it seems to be widely distributed. It only frequents open forests or scrub country, where it is mostly seen perching on dead trees, now and then darting down to catch insects, on which it chiefly feeds.

Microhierax cærulescens Linn.

Falco cærulescens Linnæus, Syst. Nat. Ed. xii. 1766, p. 125 : India.

The Red-legged Falconet is quite common throughout northern and north-western Siam, where it is mostly seen in the open dry forests. It has also been obtained at Sakerat in eastern Siam, though it appears to be more rare in these districts.

***Microhierax fringillarius* Drap.**

Falco fringillarius Drapiez, Dict. Class. d'Hist. Nat. vi. 1824, p. 412 : Sumatra.

A southern form, being fairly common in the southern parts of peninsular Siam. Northern limits of range still not ascertained, but Gairdner has met with it in the provinces of Ratburi and Petchaburi.

***Baza lophotes* Temm.**

Falco lophotes Temminck, Planches Col. Nr. 10, 1823 : Pondicherry.

Generally distributed throughout the whole country, though it appears to be local and is nowhere very common. During the non-breeding season it usually assembles in small flocks, and is then not shy.

***Baza jerdoni* Blyth.**

Lophastur jerdoni Blyth, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, xi. 1842, p. 464 : Malacca.

This is an exceedingly rare Cuckoo-Falcon, and only a few specimens have been obtained in the most southern parts of peninsular Siam.

Family PANDIONIDÆ.

***Pandion haliaëtus cristatus* Vieill.**

Buteo cristatus Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. (nouv. éd.), iv. 1816, p. 481 : "Nouvelle Hollande."

The eastern race of the Osprey is quite common in suitable localities during the winter months.

***Polioaëtus humilis* Müll. & Schleg.**

Falco humilis Müller & Schlegel, Verhandl. Natuurl. Gesch. Ned. Indië, Land- en Volkenk. 1839-1844, p. 47 : Sumatra.

Specimens of this Fishing-Eagle have hitherto only been collected at Koon Tan in northern Siam and at Bandon in the peninsular parts of the country.

***Polioaëtus ichthyaëtus* Horsf.**

Falco ichthyaëtus Horsfield, Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond. xiii. 1821, p. 136 : Java.

This Fishing-Eagle is found in suitable localities throughout the whole country. It is most common on the big swamps of central Siam, but I have also observed it along the larger rivers of northern Siam.

Family STRIGIDÆ.

Ketupa zeylonensis zeylonensis Gm.

Strix zeylonensis Gmelin, Syst. Nat. i. pt. 1, 1788, p. 287 : Ceylon.

Distribution and occurrence in Siam still very imperfectly known. Specimens have, however, been collected at Koon Tan in northern, and at Chong and Ban Kok Klap in peninsular Siam.

Ketupa ketupu Horsf.

Strix ketupu Horsfield, Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond. xiii. 1821, p. 141 : Java.

Apparently a more southern form than the former species. Occurs in peninsular Siam, where specimens have been collected at various localities. It has also been obtained at Ok Yam in south-eastern Siam by Kloss.

Bubo coromandus klossii Rob.

Bubo coromandus klossii Robinson, Journ. Fed. Mal. States Mus. iv. 1911, p. 246 : Gunong Semanggol, N. Perak.

Obtained at Koh Lak in south-western, and said to occur in peninsular Siam.

Huhua orientalis sumatrana Raffl.

Strix sumatrana Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond. xiii. 1822, p. 279 : Sumatra.

Stated to be widely distributed throughout peninsular Siam, but rare and difficult to obtain. A single female specimen was collected at Chong (Trang) by Robinson and Kloss during their expedition, 1909-1910.

Huhua nipalensis Hodgs.

Bubo nipalensis Hodgson, Asiat. Res. xix. 1836, p. 172 : Nepal.

Authentic specimens of the Forest Eagle-Owl have only

been collected at Koon Tan in northern Siam. Gairdner mentions it from Ratburi and Petchaburi, but no specimens were obtained there, and this record may possibly be referred to the former species.

***Asio accipitrinus* Pall.**

Stryx accipitrina Pallas, Reise Russ. Reichs, i. 1771, p. 455 : Caspian Sea.

The Short-eared Owl has hitherto only been recorded from Bangkok. Whether this Bangkok specimen belongs to the paler race inhabiting western Siberia and migrating to Assam and Japan, it is impossible to state at present, as I have been unable to examine the specimen. The Siberian race ought to be known under the name of *Asio accipitrinus leucopsis* Brehm, and is considerably paler, especially as concerns the colour of the upper parts, which generally are yellowish creamy. The lower parts are almost pure white, instead of buff as in the typical form.

***Scops bakkamœna lettia* Hodgs.**

Scops lettia Hodgson, Asiat. Res. xix. 1836, p. 176 : Nepal.

Not uncommon in northern Siam, where specimens have been collected at Den Chai, Pak Koh, Chum Poo, and Koon Tan.

***Scops bakkamœna lempiji* Horsf.**

Scops lempiji Horsfield, Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond. xiii. 1821, p. 140 : Java.

Replaces the foregoing in south-western and peninsular Siam, extending northwards at least to Bangkok. Also obtained on Koh Mehsan.

***Scops malayanus* Hay.**

Scops malayanus Hay, Madr. Journ. Litt. Sci. xiii. pt. 2, 1845, p. 147 : Malacca.

Recorded from Trang in peninsular Siam as well as from the island of Puket.

***Heteroscops vulpes* O.-Grant.**

Heteroscops vulpes O.-Grant, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, xix. 1906, p. 11 : Gunong Tahan.

Hitherto only recorded from Kao Nawng in the province of Bandon, peninsular Siam.

***Ninox scutulata burmanica* Hume.**

Ninox burmanica Hume, Stray Feathers, iv. 1876, p. 285 : Pegu.

Probably an inhabitant of northern and central Siam, but distribution still uncertain. Not uncommon.

***Ninox scutulata malaccensis* Eyton.**

Athene malaccensis Eyton, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (1) xvi. 1845, p. 228 : Malacca.

Replaces the foregoing in peninsular Siam, where it appears to be fairly abundant. These Owls are migrating during the winter months, and the distribution of the different subspecies is very imperfectly known.

***Syrnium seloputo* Horsf.**

Strix selo-puto Horsfield, Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond. xiii. 1821, p. 140 : Java.

Fairly common in the southern parts of peninsular Siam, specimens having been collected at Chong, Ban Sai Kau, Biserat, Jalor, Bukit Besar, Koh Boi Yai, Patani, and Bandon.

***Syrnium newarensis maingayi* Hume.**

Syrnium maingayi Hume, Stray Feathers, vi. 1878, p. 27 : Malacca.

Robinson and Kloss collected a single specimen at Chong, Trang, peninsular Siam. Nothing else is known about its occurrence in the country, except for a specimen collected by Herbert at Tung Song in 1915.

***Athene brama pulchra* Hume.**

Athene pulchra Hume, Stray Feathers, i. 1873, p. 469 : Pegu.

Evidently rare and locally distributed. It has been recorded by Herbert as being quite common some 40 miles north of Bangkok.

Glaucidium brodiei Burton.

Noctua brodiei Burton, P. Z. S. Lond. 1835, p. 152 : Himalaya.

Probably found in the well-wooded districts of the whole country. Hitherto it has been recorded from Koon Tan and Pah Koh in the north, and from Bandon in peninsular Siam.

Glaucidium cuculoides Gould.

Noctua cuculoides Gould, Cent. Himal. Birds, 1832, pl. 4 : Himalaya.

Commonly distributed throughout the whole country.

Strix flammea javanica Gm.

Strix javanica Gmelin, Syst. Nat. i. pt. 1, 1788, p. 295 : Java.

Very abundant in Bangkok, but hitherto not found outside the town. Recorded by Gairdner from Petchaburi and Ratburi.

Photodilus badius Horsf.

Strix badia Horsfield, Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond. xiii. 1821, p. 139 : Java.

Evidently extremely rare in Siam, where only a single specimen has been obtained by the present author at Koon Tan in the north.

Family CHARADRIIDÆ.

Burhinus œdicnemus indicus Salvad.

œdicnemus indicus Salvadori, Atti Soc. Ital. Sc. Nat. Milano, viii. 1865, p. 380 : India.

Quite recently obtained in Siam, where only three specimens have been collected : viz., at Sena Yai, Krung Kao, central Siam, and at Klong Toi, Bangkok, as well as at Hua Hin, S.W. Siam.

Esacus recurvirostris Cuv.

œdicnemus recurvirostris Cuvier, Règne Anim. ed. 2. i. 1829, p. 500 : India.

Only recorded from Siam by Schomburgk (*vide* P. Z. S. Lond. 1859, p. 151).

Glareola maldivarum Forster.

Glareola (Pratincola) maldivarum Forster, Faunula Indica, 1795, p. 11 : Maldive Islands.

This bird was formerly known under the name of *Glareola orientalis* Leach, but according to the laws of priority it must in future bear Forster's name. Within Siamese territory it has only been recorded from Bangkok and Koh Lak.

Glareola lactea Temm.

Glareola lactea Temminck, Man. d'Orn. ed. 2, ii. 1820, p. 503 : Bengal.

Hitherto only recorded by Herbert from Krabin, central Siam.

Sarcogrammus indicus atronuchalis Blyth.

Lobivanellus atronuchalis Blyth, in Jerdon's Birds of India, iii. 1864, p. 648 : Burma.

The Burmese Lapwing is commonly distributed throughout the whole country.

Microsarcops cinereus Blyth.

Pluvianus cinerea Blyth, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, xi. 1842, p. 587 : Calcutta.

Stated by Gairdner to be not uncommon at Raheng in central Siam, and usually found in company with the Spur-winged Plover. Also obtained at Pak-hai, Krung Kao, central Siam, and at Bangkok.

Arenaria interpres Linn.

Tringa interpres Linnaeus, Syst. Nat. Ed. x. 1758, p. 148 : Sweden.

A rare migratory bird to Siam and neighbouring countries. Hitherto only obtained at Jhering in the southern parts of peninsular Siam and on the island of Koh Muk.

Hoplopterus ventralis Wagl.

Charadrius ventralis Wagler, Syst. Avium, Charadrius, 1827, sp. 11, p. 59 : Calcutta.

Generally found along the larger rivers of the whole country.

***Squatarola squatarola* Linn.**

Tringa squatarola Linnæus, Syst. Nat. Ed. x. 1758, p. 149: Sweden.

Apparently rather rare in Siam, where it of course only occurs during the winter months. Specimens have been obtained at Koh Lak, Paknam Chantabun, and on the island of Koh Muk. The eastern birds are stated to be slightly larger throughout and the bill is generally deeper, and on account of that they have been separated under the name of *S. squatarola hypomelas* Pallas (Reise Russ. Reichs, iii. 1776, p. 699: E. Siberia). This race is, however, not valid as a distinct subspecies.

***Charadrius dominicus fulvus* Gm.**

Charadrius fulvus Gmelin, Syst. Nat. i. pt. 2, 1789, p. 687: Tahiti.

A winter visitor to Siam, where it, however, appears to be not common.

***Ochthodromus geoffroyi* Wagl.**

Charadrius geoffroyi Wagler, Syst. Avium, Charadrius, 1827, sp. 19, p. 61: Java.

Winters in Siam, where specimens have been collected at Koh Lak and on the island of Puket.

***Ochthodromus mongolus mongolus* Pall.**

Charadrius mongolus Pallas, Reise Russ. Reichs, iii. 1776, p. 700: Mongolia.

Apparently rare, and hitherto recorded from Patani, Paknam, and Koh Lak. Winter visitor only.

***Ochthodromus mongolus pyrrhothorax* Gould.**

Charadrius pyrrhothorax Gould, Birds of Europe, iv. 1837, p. 299: "Russia."

Specimens belonging to this race, which is only slightly different from the typical form and perhaps not valid as a distinct subspecies, have been recorded from the islands of Koh Pennan, Koh Muk, Puket, and Terutau.

***Ægialitis placida* Gray.**

Charadrius placidus Gray, Cat. Mamm. &c., coll. Hodgson, ed. 2, 1863, p. 70: Nepal.

Very rare, and hitherto only a single specimen has been collected within Siamese territory: viz., at Koon Tan in northern Siam.

***Ægialitis alexandrinus dealbatus* Swinh.**

Ægialitis dealbatus Swinhoe, P. Z. S. London, 1870, p. 138: south coast of China, including Formosa and Hainan.

The eastern race of the Kentish Plover is not rare in Siam during the winter months, and specimens have been recorded from Koh Kram, Koh Lak, Koh Samui, and Koh Pennan.

***Ægialitis alexandrinus peroni* Schleg.**

Charadrius peroni Schlegel, Mus. Pays-Bas, Cursors sp. 33, 1865: Borneo.

Resident in the Malay Peninsula and probably in peninsular Siam, but records very few. Specimens collected at Koh Lak and on Pulu Telibun.

***Ægialitis dubia jerdoni* Legge.**

Ægialitis jerdoni Legge, P. Z. S. Lond. 1880, p. 39: Ceylon and central India.

The specimens collected at Koon Tan in northern Siam by the present author belong to the above-mentioned race. The Little Ringed Plover is, however, quite common in suitable localities during the winter-time, but as it has always been recorded under the name of *Ægialitis dubia* only, and being not differentiated subspecifically, it is uncertain if it belongs to the race described by Legge or to the typical form, *Ægialitis dubia dubia* Scop., founded on specimens from Luzon in the Philippine Islands. According to Hartert and Jackson, this form "breeds and is resident on the Philippine Islands, in Hainan, Formosa, and apparently parts of south China, and occurs sometimes on the Japanese Islands." The wings of *A. dubia jerdoni* Legge measure from 103–112 and even 114 or 115 mm., while the wings of *A. dubia dubia* Scop. measure 109–116 and even 118 mm.

Himantopus himantopus Linn.

Charadrius himantopus Linnæus, Syst. Nat. Ed. x. 1758, p. 151 : Egypt.

Small parties of the Black-winged Stilt were observed by the present author on the great swampy plains south of the town Ratburi in Jan. 1915. A winter visitor only, and apparently rare in Siam and the Malay Peninsula.

Numenius arquata Linn.

Scolopax arquata Linnæus, Syst. Nat. Ed. x. 1758, p. 145 : Sweden.

The Curlew has also been found in Siam during the migrations, but it seems to be rather rare, as it has only been recorded from peninsular Siam and Puket.

Numenius phæopus variegatus Scop.

Tantalus variegatus Scopoli, Del. Floræ et Faunæ Insubr. ii. 1786, p. 92 : Luzon.

Found in small numbers along the coast during the winter-time.

Limosa lapponica novæ-zealandiæ Gray.

Limosa novæ-zealandiæ Gray, Gen. Birds, iii. 1847, p. 570 : New Zealand.

Apparently very rare, and hitherto only obtained at Chaya, near Bandon, peninsular Siam.

Limosa limosa melanuroides Gould.

Limosa melanuroides Gould, P. Z. S. Lond. 1846, p. 84 : Port Essington, Australia.

The Eastern Black-tailed Godwit is apparently very rare in Siam, and has hitherto only been obtained at Bangkok and on the small island of Koh Khwai in the Inner Gulf of Siam.

Macrorhamphus griseus tackzanowskia Verr.

Micropalama tackzanowskia Verreaux, Rev. et Mag. Zool. 1860, p. 206, pl. 14 : Dauria.

An extremely rare bird. In Siam it has hitherto only been met with near the mouth of the Lakon River in peninsular Siam.

Totanus totanus Linn.

Scolopax totanus Linnæus, Syst. Nat. Ed. x. 1758, p. 145 : Sweden.

A winter visitor to Siam, where specimens have been collected at various localities in central and peninsular Siam.

Totanus stagnatilis horsfieldii Sykes.

Limosa horsfieldii Sykes, P. Z. S. Lond. 1833, p. 163 : Dukhun, India.

Hitherto only obtained in central Siam, where specimens have been collected at Bang Boon, Tachin, and Bangplasoï. The Siamese specimens, though recorded under the heading of *Totanus stagnatilis* Bechst., probably belong to the eastern form if really distinct from the European birds.

Totanus fuscus Linn.

Scolopax fusca Linnæus, Syst. Nat. Ed. xii. 1766, p. 243 : Sweden.

The Spotted Redshank is apparently extremely rare in Siam, where up to the present time only a single specimen has been obtained in the neighbourhood of Chainat, central Siam.

Helodromas ocropus Linn.

Tringa ocropus Linnæus, Syst. Nat. Ed. x. 1758, p. 149 : Sweden.

Not uncommon during the winter months. Mathews (Austral. Avian Record, i. 1913, p. 188) has separated the eastern form of the Green Sandpiper under the name of *Helodromas ocropus assami* (typical locality Assam), but this subspecies is of doubtful validity.

Tringoides hypoleucos Linn.

Tringa hypoleucos Linnæus, Syst. Nat. Ed. x. 1758, p. 149 : Sweden.

Quite common throughout the whole country during the winter months.

Terekia cinerea Gldenst.

Scolopax cinerea Gldenstdt, Nov. Comm. Ac. Petrop. xix. 1775, p. 473 : Terek River, S.E. Russia.

Common along the coasts of Siam during the winter months, where it occurs in company with the other small Waders. Authentic specimens recorded from Patani, Trang, and from the mouth of the Menam Chao Phya River.

***Glottis nebularius* Gunn.**

Scolopax nebularia Gunnerus, in Leem's Lappl. Beskr. 1767, p. 251 (note): Lapland.

Fairly common along the coasts of Siam during the winter. It has also been collected several times in central Siam, where it occurs on the extensive swampy plains which occupy such a large area of land in these districts. Eastern specimens have been separated under the name of *Glottis nebularius glottoides* by Vigors (P. Z. S. Lond. 1831, p. 173), and, if distinct, the Siamese birds belong to this form.

***Rhyacophilus glareola* Linn.**

Tringa glareola Linnæus, Syst. Nat. Ed. x. 1758, p. 149: Sweden.

One of the most common Sandpipers in Siam during the migrations. The eastern birds have been separated on account of their supposed smaller size under the name *Rhyacophilus glareola affinis* Horsfield (Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond. xiii. 1821, p. 191), the type-locality of which is Java.

***Limonites temminckii* Leisl.**

Tringa temminckii Leisler, in Bechst. Naturg. Deutschl. Nachträg, 1812, p. 78: Hanau, Germany.

Authentic specimens hitherto only recorded from Bangkok.

***Limonites minuta ruficollis* Pall.**

Tringa ruficollis Pallas, Reise Russ. Reichs, iii. 1776, p. 700: Siberia.

A winter visitor to Siam, where specimens have been obtained at Patani.

***Limonites minutilla subminuta* Middend.**

Tringa subminuta Middendorff, Sibirische Reise, 1851, p. 222: Siberia.

Apparently rare and only obtained during the winter months, when specimens have been collected at Bangkok, Sop Tue, and on Puket Island.

***Limonites minuta minuta* Leisl.**

Tringa minuta Leisler, in Bechst. Naturg. Deutschl. Nachträg, 1812, p. 74: Hanau, Germany.

Recorded from Patani in peninsular Siam as well as from the island of Puket.

***Limicola falcinellus* Brünnich.**

Scolopax falcinellus Brünnich, Ornith. Boreal. 1764, p. 49: Siælandia (*i. e.* Zealand).

This is the correct name for the Broad-billed Sandpiper formerly known as *Limicola platyrhyncha* Temm. In Siam specimens have been collected at Kampong Budi, Patani, and at the mouth of the Menam Chao Phya River. Eastern birds have been separated on account of their paler coloration under the name of *Limicola falcinellus sibirica* Dresser (P. Z. S. Lond. 1876, p. 674).

***Tringa tenuirostris* Horsf.**

Totanus tenuirostris Horsfield, Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond. xiii. 1821, p. 192: Java.

Williamson has recently (Journ. Nat. Hist. Soc. Siam, iii. No. 1, 1918, p. 35) recorded this species, though under the name of *Tringa crassirostris* Temm., from Lat Yai, near Meklong, in central Siam, where he found it in considerable numbers in February 1918.

***Tringa ferruginea chinensis* J. E. Gray.**

Tringa (Pelidna) chinensis J. E. Gray, Zool. Misc. 1831, p. 2: China.

The correct name for the bird formerly known as *Anchylochilus subarquatus* Gouldenstädt will be *T. ferruginea* Brünnich (Ornith. Boreal. 1764, p. 53). In Siam it has been collected a few times—viz., at Patani, at Lakon, and at Chaya in the province of Bandon. The eastern birds have been separated by J. E. Gray under the above-mentioned name.

Gallinago sthenura Kuhl.

Scolopax sthenura Kuhl, in Bp. Ann. di Stor. Nat. Bologna, xiv. 1830, p. 335 : Sunda Islands.

The Pintail Snipe is rather common throughout the whole country during the winter months, and it probably breeds in Siam too.

Gallinago gallinago Linn.

Scolopax gallinago Linnæus, Syst. Nat. Ed. x. 1758, p. 147 : Sweden.

Very common in suitable localities during the winter months throughout the whole country.

(Gallinago megala Swinh.

Gallinago megala Swinhoe, Ibis, 1861, p. 343 : Peking, China.

The Larger Pintail most certainly occurs in Siam, though no authentic specimens have hitherto been recorded from that country.)

Scolopax rusticola rusticola Linn.

Scolopax rusticola Linnæus, Syst. Nat. Ed. x. 1758, p. 146 : Sweden.

The Woodcock has been met with a few times in northern and central Siam during the winter-time. Apparently rather rare.

Rostratula capensis Linn.

Scolopax capensis Linnæus, Syst. Nat. Ed. xii. 1766, p. 246 : S. Africa.

Fairly abundant in suitable localities in northern and central Siam.

Family RALLIDÆ.

Hypotænidia striata Linn.

Rallus striatus Linnæus, Syst. Nat. Ed. xii. 1766, p. 262 : Philippines.

Not common in Siam, where it has only been met with in the neighbourhood of Bangkok and on Puket Island.

***Rallina superciliaris* Eyton.**

Rallus superciliaris Eyton, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (1) xvi. 1845, p. 230 : Malay Peninsula.

Mr. C. Boden Kloss obtained a single male specimen of this bird at Ok Yam in south-eastern Siam, near the coast of the Gulf.

***Rallina fasciata* Raffl.**

Rallus fasciatus Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond. xiii. 1821, p. 328 : Sumatra.

Specimens identified as this bird have been collected near Koon Tan in the north, and at Patani, Biserat, and Ban Kok Klap in peninsular Siam. Also recently obtained on Pulu Terutau.

***Porzana pusilla auricularis* Reichw.**

Ortygometra auricularis Reichenow, Journ. f. Ornith. 1898, p. 139 : India.

Recently obtained at Minburi, east-north-east of Bangkok, by Major-General E. W. Trotter. Williamson has also met with it at the outskirts of Bangkok. Formerly it was only recorded from Patelung in peninsular Siam.

***Porzana fusca erythrothorax* Temm. & Schleg.**

Gallinula erythrothorax Temminck & Schlegel in Siebold's Fauna Japon., Aves, 1850, p. 121 : Japan.

This race has hitherto been recorded from Bangkok, Koh Samui, and from Patani in the southern parts of peninsular Siam. Most probably only a winter visitor.

***Amaurornis phœnicura chinensis* Bodd.**

Fulica chinensis Boddaert, Tabl. Pl. Enl. 1783, p. 54 : Hongkong, China.

Occurs in suitable localities throughout the whole country, where it seems to be quite common.

***Gallinula chloropus parvifrons* Blyth.**

Gallinula parvifrons Blyth, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, xii. 1843, p. 180 : Calcutta.

This race is similar to the typical form but smaller. It has been found in northern, central, and south-eastern Siam.

The allied race *Gallinula chloropus orientalis* Horsfield (Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond. xiii. 1820, p. 195 : type-locality, Java) may also eventually be found in Siam. This latter race is easily distinguished by its bluish slate-coloured upper wing-coverts, which lack the olivaceous-brown edges found in the typical European and other races. Outside Java it inhabits Sumatra, Celebes, and the Malay Peninsula.

***Gallicrex cinerea* Gm.**

Fulica cinerea Gmelin, Syst. Nat. i. pt. 2, 1789, p. 702 : China.

Apparently confined to central, south-western, and peninsular Siam. Specimens recorded from Bangkok, Patclung, and from the province of Ratburi.

***Porphyrio poliocephalus poliocephalus* Lath.**

Gallinula poliocephala Latham, Ind. Ornith., Suppl. 1801, p. lxviii : India.

Not uncommon on the swampy plains of northern and central Siam. Southern limits of range not properly ascertained up to the present time.

***Porphyrio calvus edwardsi* Elliot.**

Porphyrio edwardsi Elliot, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (5) i. 1878, p. 98 : Cochin China.

Stated to be found in Siam (*vide* Ibis, 1864, p. 246, note), but no recent specimens have been recorded.

***Heliopais personata* Gray.**

Podica personata Gray, P. Z. S. Lond. 1848, p. 90 : Malacca.

The Masked Finfoot is very rare in Siam, where specimens have only been obtained at Biserat and Jalor in peninsular Siam, as well as at Muang Khlung in south-eastern Siam, and on the island of Koh Pennan, off the eastern coast of peninsular Siam.

Family PARRIDÆ.

***Hydrophasianus chirurgus* Scop.**

Tringa chirurgus Scopoli, Del. Floræ et Faunæ Insubr. ii. 1786, p. 92 : Philippines.

Not uncommon in suitable localities in central and south-western Siam, but hitherto not recorded from the northern districts.

***Metopidius indicus* Lath.**

Parra indica Latham, Ind. Orn. ii. 1790, p. 765 : India.

Rather common in suitable localities throughout the whole country.

Family GRUIDÆ.

***Antigone sharpii* Blanf.**

Grus (Antigone) sharpii Blanford, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, v. 1895, p. vi : Burma.

Occurs in suitable localities throughout the whole country, though always in limited numbers. Generally an inhabitant of open, marshy plains.

Family PLEGADIDÆ.

***Threskiornis melanocephalus* Lath.**

Tantalus melanocephalus Latham, Ind. Orn. ii. 1790, p. 709 : India.

Recorded from Ratburi and Petchaburi in south-western as well as from Bandon in peninsular Siam. It also occurs in large numbers on the great swampy plains of central Siam.

***Thaumatibis gigantea* Oust.**

Ibis gigantea Oustalet, Bull. Soc. Philom. Paris, (7) i. 1877, p. 25 : Cochin China.

One of the rarest of known birds. In Siam it has been met with at Krongmon in Trang by Robinson and Kloss. Another specimen was obtained at Ban Tup Takoh, near Chom Beung, in the province of Ratburi by Mr. K. G. Gairdner.

***Graptocephalus davisoni* Hume.**

Geronticus davisoni Hume, Stray Feathers, iii. 1875, p. 300 : Pakchan, S. Tenasserim.

Authentic specimens of Davison's Black Ibis have been collected at Lay Song Hong (Trang), at Bandon and Nong

Kok and on the islands of Pulu Lontar and Puket. Apparently rather rare, and hitherto not obtained in the northern districts.

Family CICONIIDÆ.

***Dissoura episcopus neglecta* Finsch.**

Dissoura neglecta Finsch, Ornith. Monatsber. 1904, p. 94 : Java.

A migratory bird, found in several parts of Siam though hitherto not recorded from the northern districts. This race inhabits Java, Sumbawa, Lombok, Celebes, and the Philippines, and differs from the typical form, which is found in India, by having a well-defined area from the ear-opening down the neck and the sides of the head perfectly naked. The typical form is probably also found in Siam.

***Leptoptilus dubius* Gm.**

Ardea dubius Gmelin, Syst. Nat. i. pt. 2, 1789, p. 624 : India.

The Large Adjutant is found throughout the whole country, though it apparently becomes more rare in the southern districts.

***Leptoptilus javanicus* Horsf.**

Ciconia javanica Horsfield, Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond. xiii. 1821, p. 188 : Java.

Not uncommon in suitable localities in peninsular, southwestern, and the southern parts of central Siam. Rather shy and not easy to obtain.

***Xenorhynchus asiaticus* Lath.**

Mycteria asiatica Latham, Ind. Orn. ii. 1790, p. 670 : India.

The Black-necked Stork frequents the banks of large rivers, tanks, and marshes, and is generally seen singly or in pairs. Within Siamese territory it has been met with in Trang, in Ratburi and Petchaburi, along the Menam Chao Phya River, and on the swamps of northern Siam.

***Pseudotantalus leucocephalus* Penn.**

Tantalus leucocephalus Pennant, Ind. Zool. xi. 1769, p. 47, pl. 10: Ceylon.

Recorded as being common in Bandon. Gairdner has also met with it in Ratburi and Petchaburi.

***Anastomus oscitans* Bodd.**

Ardea oscitans Boddaert, Tabl. Pl. Enl. 1783, p. 55, pl. 932: Pondichery.

Gairdner has recorded this species from the provinces of Ratburi and Petchaburi in south-western Siam, and Williamson has recently obtained it near Prom-den, on the railway between Bangkok and Tachin, and at Ta-rüa in central Siam.

Family ARDEIDÆ.

***Pyrhrerodias purpurea manillensis* Meyen.**

Ardea purpurea var. *manillensis* Meyen, Acta Acad. Leop. Car. xvi. Suppl. 1833, p. 102: Manila.

The Eastern Purple Heron is usually found among the high grass and reeds covering the large swamps of central Siam. It has also been recorded from peninsular Siam, where specimens have been collected at Patelung, and on the island of Puket.

***Ardea cinerea jouyi* Clark.**

Ardea cinerea jouyi Clark, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. xxxii. 1907, p. 468: Corea.

Eastern specimens of the Common Heron have been separated by Clark under the above-mentioned name on account of their having the wing-coverts decidedly paler, almost ashy white. A winter visitor to Siam, where it seems to be fairly common in the southern and central parts.

***Ardea sumatrana sumatrana* Raffl.**

Ardea sumatrana Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond. xiii. 1822, p. 325: Sumatra.

Specimens of the Dusky-grey Heron have hitherto only been obtained on Pulu Terutau, Koh Penman, and on Koh Mehsi West.

Mesophoyx intermedia Wagl.

Ardea intermedia Wagler, Isis, 1829, p. 659 : Java.

The Smaller Egret is rather common in suitable localities throughout central Siam, especially in the swampy country along the course of the Menam Chao Phya River. It has also been obtained on the shores of the Inner Gulf of Siam during the winter-time.

Herodias alba modesta J. E. Gray.

Ardea modesta J. E. Gray, Zool. Misc. 1831, p. 19 : India.

The Large Egret is fairly common in suitable localities throughout Siam, where it, however, only occurs during the winter months.

Garzetta garzetta Linn.

Ardea garzetta Linnæus, Syst. Nat. Ed. xii. 1766, p. 237 : "Habitat in Oriente."

A winter visitor to Siam, where authentic specimens have been collected at Tachin, Bangkok, Anghin, Bang Phra (C. Siam), at Jambu and Jhering (peninsular Siam), as well as on the island of Puket.

Demigretta sacra Gm.

Ardea sacra Gmelin, Syst. Nat. i. pt. 2, 1789, p. 640 : Tahiti.

Occurs in limited numbers along the coasts of Siam. Specimens in the blue phase seem to be more abundant than those in the white.

Nycticorax nycticorax Linn.

Ardea nycticorax Linnæus, Syst. Nat. Ed. x. 1758, p. 142 : S. Europe.

Winters in Siam, where it, however, appears to be rare. Hitherto it has only been recorded from Bangkok.

Gorsachius melanolophus Raffl.

Ardea melanolopha Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond. xiii. 1822, p. 326 : Sumatra.

Apparently rare in peninsular and south-western Siam. It has, however, also recently been obtained in northern as well as at Lat Bua Kao in eastern Siam.

***Butorides striatus javanica* Horsf.**

Ardea javanica Horsfield, Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond. xiii. 1821, p. 190 : Java.

Generally distributed throughout the whole country, though less abundant in the northern districts.

***Ardeola grayii* Sykes.**

Ardea grayii Sykes, P.Z.S. Lond, 1832, p. 158 : Deccan.

Apparently distributed throughout the whole country, where it mostly occurs in the rice-fields.

***Ardeola bacchus* Bp.**

Buphus bacchus Bonaparte, Consp. Gen. Av. ii. 1855, p. 127 : Malacca.

The Chinese Pond-Heron has been recorded from several localities in northern and eastern Siam, and it has also been found on Koh Mak, Koh Samui, and Puket. In the winter plumage it is hardly possible to separate this species from *Ardeola grayii* Sykes.

***Bubulcus coromandus* Bodd.**

Canceroma coromanda Boddaert, Tabl. Pl. Enl. 1783, p. 54 : Coromandel coast.

Very common throughout the whole country.

***Ixobrychus sinensis* Gm.**

Ardea sinensis Gmelin, Syst. Nat. i. pt. 2, 1789, p. 642 : China.

The Yellow Bittern appears to be generally distributed throughout Siam. It frequents marshes, dense swampy thickets, or hides in the rice-fields, and is seldom seen.

***Ixobrychus cinnamomeus* Gm.**

Ardea cinnamomea Gmelin, Syst. Nat. i. pt. 2, 1789, p. 643 : China.

The Chestnut Bittern occurs on the same localities as the former species ; it is perhaps more common.

***Dupetor flavicollis flavicollis* Lath.**

Ardea flavicollis Latham, Ind. Orn. ii. 1790, p. 701 : S. China.

Apparently rather rare in Siam, though it has been recorded from several parts of the country.

***Botaurus stellaris* Linn.**

Ardea stellaris Linnæus, Syst. Nat. Ed. x. 1758, p. 144 : Sweden.

A winter visitor to Siam, where it seems to be extremely rare, as it has hitherto only been recorded by Barton from Raheng in the northern parts of central Siam.

Family PODICIPEDIDÆ.

***Podiceps fluviatilis albipennis* Sharpe.**

Tachybaptus albipennis Sharpe, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, iv. 1894, p. iv : Indian Peninsula.

The Indian Little Grebe has recently been recorded by Williamson from Prom-den in central Siam, and from Muang Khlung in the province of Chantaburi, south-eastern Siam. Otherwise it has only been met with within Siamese territory at Patelung in the southern parts of peninsular Siam.

Family LARIDÆ.

***Larus brunnicephalus* Jerd.**

Larus brunnicephalus Jerdon, Madras Journ. Lit. Sci. xiii. 1840, p. 225 : W. coast of India.

Not uncommon on the Inner Gulf of Siam, where specimens have been obtained at Paknam and Tachin. Sometimes it may also be found along the course of the Menam Chao Phya River, at least as far as Bangkok.

***Hydrochelidon leucopareia* Temm.**

Sterna leucopareia Temminck, Man. d'Orn. ii. Ed. 2, 1820, p. 746 : Hungary.

Fairly common in the Inner Gulf of Siam and along the coasts of south-western and peninsular Siam.

***Hydrochelidon leucoptera grisea* Horsf.**

Sterna grisea Horsfield, Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond. xiii. 1821, p. 199 : Java.

Recently recorded by Williamson from the neighbourhood of Bangkok, though under the heading of *Hydrochelidon*

leucoptera Meisner & Schinz. The Siamese specimens, however, most certainly belong to the Javan race named *Sterna grisea* by Horsfield.

***Hydroprogne caspia strenua* Gould.**

Sylochelidon strenuus Gould, P. Z. S. Lond. 1846, p. 21 : Port Stephens, New South Wales.

Some specimens of the Caspian Tern were recently obtained by Williamson at Tachin, central Siam. The collector records them under the name of *Hydroprogne caspia* Pall., but they most certainly belong to the eastern race named by Gould.

***Gelochelidon nilotica* Gm.**

Sterna nilotica Gmelin, Syst. Nat. i. pt. 2, 1789, p. 606 : England.

Williamson records a pair of this Tern from Bangplasoi, a coastal village in south-eastern Siam.

***Thalasseus bergii cristata* Steph.**

Sterna cristata Stephens, in Shaw's Gen. Zool. xi. 1826, p. 146 : China.

Specimens of the Large Crested Tern have been collected at Tanjong Patani and on the islands of Terutau, Koh Phai and Koh Rin, the two latter situated in the Inner Gulf of Siam.

***Sterna hirundo tibetana* Saund.**

Sterna tibetana Saunders, P. Z. S. Lond. 1876, p. 649 : Tibet.

Authentic specimens hitherto only recorded from Pulu Terutau, off the western coast of peninsular Siam.

***Sterna fuscata* Linn.**

Sterna fuscata Linnæus, Syst. Nat. Ed. xii. 1766, p. 228 : St. Domingo.

A single specimen has been recorded from Siam by Parrot. It is stated to have been obtained at the Petchaburi river in south-western Siam. Formerly known as *Sterna fuliginosa* Gm.

***Sterna anætheta* Scop.**

Sterna anæthetus Scopoli, Del. Floræ et Faunæ Insubr. ii. 1786, p. 92 : Philippines.

Found on the islands of Koh Phai and Koh Rin in the Inner Gulf of Siam. It breeds here and probably also on some of the neighbouring islands.

***Sterna sumatrana* Raffl.**

Sterna sumatrana Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond. xiii. 1822, p. 329 : Sumatra.

Found breeding in large numbers on Koh Phai and Koh Rin, islands situated in the Inner Gulf of Siam. Also recorded from Koh Pennan, off the eastern coast of peninsular Siam.

***Sterna dougallii* Mont.**

Sterna dougallii Montagu, Ornith. Dict., Suppl. 1813 : Scotland.

Obtained on Koh Pennan and on Koh Rin. According to Williamson not uncommon at certain seasons at the head of the Gulf of Siam.

***Sterna seena* Sykes.**

Sterna seena Sykes, P. Z. S. Lond. 1832, p. 171 : Deccan.

Authentic specimens of the Indian River Tern have been recorded from several localities in south-western and peninsular Siam. Hitherto not obtained in the northern districts.

***Anous stolidus pileatus* Scop.**

Sterna pileata Scopoli, Del. Floræ et Faunæ Insubr. ii. 1786, p. 92 : Philippines.

The Noddy has recently been found breeding on a small islet a few miles south of Koh Chuan in the Inner Gulf of Siam.

Family ANATIDÆ.

***Sarkidiornis melanotus melanotus* Penn.**

Anser melanotus Pennant, Ind. Zool. 1769, p. 12, pl. xi. : Ceylon.

The Comb-Duck appears to be rather rare in Siam.

Williamson has recently recorded a single male specimen from Klong Luang Peng, near Bangkok, central Siam. The present author saw some specimens kept in captivity by the Lao Prince of Chiangmai, and these were said to have been caught somewhere in northern Siam.

***Asarcornis leucoptera* Blyth.**

Sarcidiornis (?) *leucoptera* Blyth, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, xviii. 1849, p. 820 : Tenasserim.

The White-winged Wood-Duck occurs sparsely in peninsular, south-western, and central Siam. It seems to be more abundant in the southern districts, where specimens have been recorded from Bandon, Ban Kok Klap, Nong Kok, Patelung, Chong, Hue Sai, and Hat Sanuk. In central Siam it has hitherto only been met with at Meh Wang, according to Barton. It is a shy bird, generally found singly or in pairs.

***Nettopus coromandelianus* Gm.**

Anas coromandeliana Gmelin, Syst. Nat. i. pt. 2, 1789, p. 522 : Coromandel coast.

Appears to be generally distributed throughout the whole country.

***Dendrocygna javanica* Horsf.**

Anas javanica Horsfield, Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond. xiii. 1821, p. 199 : Java.

The Whistling Teal is quite common in suitable localities throughout the whole country.

***Dendrocygna fulva* Gm.**

Anas fulva Gmelin, Syst. Nat. i. pt. 2, 1789, p. 530 : "Nova Hispania."

Barton states that the Large Whistling Teal most certainly occurs near Raheng in the northern parts of central Siam, but no authentic specimens have yet been collected within Siamese territory.

***Spatula clypeata* Linn.**

Anas clypeata Linnæus, Syst. Nat. Ed. x. 1758, p. 124 : Sweden.

The Shoveler seems to be extremely rare in Siam, and has only been recorded on one occasion. Mr. A. H. Duke obtained a drake in non-breeding plumage at Klong Luang Peng in central Siam on the 22nd of January, 1916. A winter visitor only.

***Querquedula querquedula* Linn.**

Anas querquedula Linnæus, Syst. Nat. Ed. x. 1758, p. 126 : Sweden.

A winter visitor to Siam and not very abundant. Hitherto only recorded from the provinces of Ratburi and Petchaburi and from the neighbourhood of Bangkok.

***Dafila acuta* Linn.**

Anas acuta Linnæus, Syst. Nat. Ed. x. 1758, p. 126 : Sweden.

Some specimens kept in captivity by the Lao Prince of Chiangmai were said to have been caught at Pra Yao, a small town in northern Siam.

***Anas pœcilorhyncha* Forst.**

Anas pœcilorhyncha Forster, in Pennant's Ind. Zool. xiii. 1781, p. 23, fig. 1 : Ceylon.

A small party of ducks, probably belonging to this species, were observed in the Meh Ping River, a few miles south of Keng Soi, by the present author in 1914.

Family PHALACROCORACIDÆ.

***Phalacrocorax carbo* Linn.**

Pelecanus carbo Linnæus, Syst. Nat. Ed. x. 1758, p. 133 : Sweden.

The Large Cormorant occurs in peninsular and central Siam. It appears to be most common in the central parts of the country, where it may be seen in great numbers.

***Phalacrocorax fuscicollis* Steph.**

Phalacrocorax fuscicollis Stephens, in Shaw's Gen. Zool. xiii. 1826, pt. i. p. 91 : Bengal.

Williamson has recently recorded this species from Klong

Pho Thao, off Klong Samrong, 24 miles south-east of Bangkok, and states that they were very common at that locality.

Phalacrocorax pygmæus javanicus Horsf.

Carbo javanicus Horsfield, Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond. xiii. 1821, p. 197 : Java.

The Little Cormorant is very common on suitable localities throughout south-western and central Siam. It has also been found along the rivers and creeks of northern Siam, where it, however, apparently is less abundant.

Family **PLOTIDÆ**.

Plotus melanogaster Penn.

Ankinga melanogaster Pennant, Ind. Zool. 1769, p. 53, pl. 15 : Ceylon.

The Snake-Bird is generally found in suitable localities throughout the whole country, and it appears to be rather common.

Family **SULIDÆ**.

Sula sula Linn.

Pelecanus sula Linnæus, Syst. Nat. Ed. xii. 1766, p. 218 : Jamaica.

The Brown Gannet is found in tropical seas throughout the world. From Siamese territory it has only been recorded from Koh Rin and Koh Chuan, both small rocky islands situated in the Inner Gulf of Siam.

Family **FREGATIDÆ**.

Fregata andrewsi Mathews.

Fregata andrewsi Mathews, Aust. Av. Rec. ii. 1914, p. 120 : Christmas Isl.

Within Siamese territory this Frigate-Bird has hitherto only been met with at Puket, off the western coast of peninsular Siam.

Family PELECANIDÆ.

***Pelecanus philippensis* Gm.**

Pelecanus philippensis Gmelin, Syst. Nat. i. pt. 2, 1789, p. 571: Philippines.

The Spotted-billed Pelican has been recorded from southwestern, central, and northern Siam, where it occurs in large numbers in suitable localities. It probably breeds in Siam, though no definite records of its nesting in the country have been published.

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- N. GYLDENSTOLPE. Birds collected by the Swedish Zoological Expedition to Siam, 1911-1912. (Kungl. Svenska Vetenskapsakad. Handl. Bd. 50, Nr. 8, 1913, pp. 1-76.)
- Birds from Upper Siam collected by Mr. E. Eisenhofer. (Jahrbuch Provinzial Mus. Hannover.)
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